

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE
AND
DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.

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TERMS

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Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commissioner & Forwarding
MERCHANT,
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WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce. 1-1f
Sept. 21, 1844.

ROBERT G. BARKER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York. 1-1f
September 21, 1844.

W. M. SELLAWAY,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant
Second brick building on Water, South of Mul-
berry Street,—up stairs,

In Store.
50 BBLs. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do, best Canal do,
15 half bbls. do,
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " prime do,
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment
of other

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
on retail, for sale cheap, by
J. I. BRYAN.
Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-1f

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT,
situated in Second-st., between Nunn
and Church streets. The house is large
and commodious, containing six large
rooms, piazza, shed-rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c., in
good order, with the lot 118 feet front, by 164 feet
6 inches deep, and is a healthy and pleasant resi-
dence, known as the property belonging to the
heirs of the late Louis Paeje. The property will
be sold with a reserve of 30 by 33 feet in the back
lot, which has been used as a burying ground with
the right to the heirs to still use the same. If not
disposed of at private sale, the property will be of-
fered at public sale on the 21st day of March, 1845.
For further particulars enquire of
SAML' H. FIRTH.
January 31, 1845. 20-1f

Removal.
The undersigned has removed to the
store lately occupied by Wm. Cooke, one
door north of the Custom House, where he will
endeavor to keep a full store, to supply man and
beast.

NOW ON HAND,
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye
Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard,
Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinna-
mon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the
GROCERY LINE,
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by ar-
rivals from New York. Having removed near his
old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town
customers, as well as those from the country, where
he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accom-
modate all parties. His friends in the country,
may rely on his prompt attention to their com-
mands, when the means are furnished to do them
with.
A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.
Jan'y 31, 1845.

Just Arrived,
Per brig Champlain, from Portland.
100 BALES prime Eastern Hay,
15000 hard Bricks,
100 barrels planting Potatoes, for
sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Jan'y 17, 1844 2

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS
OF LADING, for sale at this office.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE Third Year.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine
having been commenced on the first of Janu-
ary, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly
called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude
with which he has been filled by the brilliant and
unexampled success that has attended his endeav-
ors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the
difficulties, disappointments and vexations that al-
most invariably follow the establishment of a new
periodical, in the production of which there must
be the harmonious co-operation of many head and
many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-
comings, especially in the pictorial department,
which no care or diligence could avert and no ex-
penditure prevent, the *Columbian Magazine* has
gone on steadily increasing in support and popu-
larity from the opening number, and if the unbought
unsolicited testimony of the press may be received
as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friend-
ship, the efforts of contributors and editor have
been satisfactory to the public and accepted as ful-
filling the promises made for them at the com-
mencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm
conviction that the great city of New York was
the best and the true home for a magazine of gen-
eral literature; that notwithstanding the failure of
many previous attempts to establish such a work,
there could be no impossibility of success with suf-
ficient capital, perseverance and the right system
of management both by publisher and editor; stimu-
lated by this conviction he embarked in the enter-
prise and the result of the first year has proved that
his judgment was correct.

It has long seemed to be necessary, or reasonable,
that we should speak of the *Columbian* as an ex-
periment. At all events, it is now an experiment
substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as
firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—
Our principal cares now regard not so much the
securing what ground we have gained (for we con-
sider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of
our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even,
the mere enlargement of our subscription list,
as the most suitable modes of catering for the amu-
sement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit)
of our subscribers in the present and in the fu-
ture—the many whom we have, and the many
more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us
to present our friends with embellishments of
very superior taste, style and finish. In this re-
spect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie
all competition. Our music and engravings, we con-
fidently believe, will not be equalled—very cer-
tainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by
those of any other magazine. We propose to give
each month two or more superb engravings, in-
dependently of two pages of music, by the most emi-
nent composers, and a plate of authentic fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of
the *Columbian*, the publisher does not feel called
upon to say more than a very few words. The
general management of this department is, as
heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing
every qualification for the task, and who has given
abundant evidence, not only of the highest abili-
ty to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of
the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted
to the tastes of our readers. The publisher,
therefore, has every confidence that what has al-
ready been done for the literary value of the journal
will be done again. We are perfectly willing that
our future in this respect shall be estimated by
our past. The subjoined list of those who have
furnished articles for the *Columbian* during the by-
gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most
fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no par-
ticular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L. H. Sigourney H. P. Grattan
Mrs Kirkland The author of the "Wid-
ow of Bruges"
Mrs A. S. Stephens H. T. Tuckerman
Mrs F. O. Smith James F. Otis
Mrs A. C. Mowatt Robert L. Wade
Mrs E. F. Ellis S. D. Patterson
Mrs M. S. Leeson Loud E. Gould
Mrs J. G. Brooks Seba Smith
T. S. Fay
Mrs M. P. Hunt C. F. Hoffman
Mrs H. L. Lightship C. D. McLeod
Mrs C. H. Butler Wm. H. Willis
Mrs E. C. Embury Walter Whitman
Rev F. C. Woodworth
Isaac F. Shephard
T. B. Read
Wm. O. Bourne
Miss Colman R. G. White
Miss Isabel Jocelyn H. A. Clark
C. Wilkins Eimi
Miss Emily E. Chubbuck J. P. Porter
E. Parly
Miss L. M. Brauner H. Myers
Miss F. Forester M. C. Hill
Miss M. G. Quincy M. C. Hill
Author of "Summer Frolic"
J. K. Paulding J. Boughton
C. McLachlan
Wm. Russell Jr.
The author of "Time's
Loisings"
John Neal A. M. Ide Jr.
Henry W. Herbert O. G. Warren
H. H. Weld Augustus Snodgrass
J. T. Headley 17,217,706
Wm. Cox F. I. Hagadorn
Geo. W. Kendall H. B. Hirst
H. S. Schoolcraft T. S. Arthur

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it
is needless to say one word in the way of com-
mendation,) and of numerous others perhaps e-
qually meritorious if less celebrated, who have
promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that
no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the
public, who will not fail to judge us with impar-
tiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it
will be both wiser and more becoming (although
less fashionable) not to boast. We may be per-
mitted to assure our friends in brief however, that
we have matured numerous plans (for the third
volume) with which we feel confident they will
be pleased. It is our purpose to do our own if
the energy; and it will be no fault of our own if
the *Columbian* shall not be found at least equal to any
magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEARERS in periodicals throughout the United
States and the Canadas, who wish to become
agents for the *Columbian Magazine* will please
apply to the publisher immediately. The usual
discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbia Magazine.
One copy one year in advance, \$3
One copy two years, 5
Two copies one year, 5
Five do do 10
Eight do do 13
Eleve do do 20
Address ISRAEL POST,
13 Astor House, N. Y.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF OREGON, N. C.,
January 14th, 1845.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Of-
fice until the 20th day of February, 1845, for
building a Marine Hospital, on the Island of Port-
mouth, in this District, of the following dimensions
and in accordance with a plan approved of by the
Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this Office
SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long,
by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story, 14
feet elevation, with roof suited to dimensions, a
passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet
wide in the front, and rear of the building, with 4
rooms 20 feet square, the garret with two or three
windows at each end, to be divided into compart-
ments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the at-
tendants &c.; to this main building is to be attach-
ed a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, & ex-
tending from the outer tier of the front, to the out-
er tier of the portico, each of these wings to con-
tain two wards, 20 feet square, with four smaller
rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the
building to be erected on substantial heart of pine
piers, timber at least 12 inches square, to be filled
in with stone all three feet below the surface, to
have piles or blocks in the intermediate spaces,
with four chimneys and eight fire places, and two
piazzas, or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6
turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade
and rails in front, with steps and rails to cor-
respond, the front and rear doors to have transen
and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest
dimensions for such a building with 16 panel doors
and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or
shutters; the exterior of the house to be finished
with 14 inch boards, tongued and grooved, af-
terwards to be covered on every side with juniper
or cypress shingles, dressed to equal thickness in 5
inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the
building to be finished throughout in a neat, plain
and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quar-
ter boards, the frame outside, plank, and floors to
be of the best yellow pine, the interior to be finish-
ed with northern or yellow pine, at the option of
the Agent of the United States; the whole to have
two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and
plastered with the best quality of stone lime
throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and
well formed brick; all to be finished as above stated,
and to the entire satisfaction of the Agent of the U.
States, and to be completed within six months
from the time of the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the comple-
tion of the work, according to contract; the work
and materials are to be approved of by a superin-
tendent to be appointed for that purpose; payments
will be made as the work progresses, not to exceed two-thirds
of the actual value of materials on the ground, and
work done, and in sums not less than one thousand
dollars.

S. BROWN, Collector.
Jan'y 17, 1845 18-5f

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.
County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.

County Court Scire Facias

Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators

Juror's Tickets

Peace warrants

Constable's bonds

Notes of hand

Checks, Cape Fear Bank

do Branch Bank of the State

Notes, negotiable at bank

Inspector's Certificates

Certificates of Justices attending Court

Shipping Papers

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be
printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and
all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other
work in the printing line would do well to give us
a call, or send in their orders. We are determi-
ned to execute our work well, and at the cheapest
rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-sts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

Molasses.

100 HHDS. on board brig Edward Blake,
just in from Martinique, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Jan'y 17, 1845. (2)

Increase of Population.

The Geographer, Mr. Darby, calculates the
future increase of our population from the
past census tables, at 3 per cent. advance
per annum. Thus in 1790, we had 3,929,
827. In 1800, it reached 5,305,925, near 3
per cent. On this basis, he extends his cal-
culation up to the year 1901:

By the census tables.	By annual increase of Population.	3 per cent.
1790	3,929,827	
1800	5,305,925	5,381,468
1810	7,095,964	7,955,964
1820	9,638,131	9,535,182
1830	12,856,407	12,811,118
1840	17,063,353	17,217,706
1850		23,138,004
1860		31,095,555
1870		40,617,708
1880		54,586,795
1890		73,382,185
1900		98,559,512
1901		101,553,377

Thus, fifty-odd years hence, he estimates
our population at more than one hundred mil-
lions—spread over the great Valley of the
Mississippi, to the Columbia river and the
Pacific Ocean, and along the Gulf of Mexico.
If we look ahead, then, according to this spe-
cies of statistics, the value of the acquisition
of Texas, for taking off the exuberant popu-
lation of less than fifty years, will baffle all
calculation. Our people (says the Millidge-
ville Union) "have gone forward at a rate of
nearly thirty miles per annum, and many have
not stopped at the line, but planted their
standard, and colonized with our blood this
fine country. And is it here, with a fine and
almost unoccupied country organized for us,
and bidding us to come, that Federalism is to
bid us stop? Is it here, that the motley Mexi-
cans are to make good their threats of exter-
mination, and thrust back our race with terri-
ble record? Who are they in Congress, who
dare make this great question a matter of cal-
culation for party ascendancy? We again
repeat, that Texas, now in the custody and
ownership of our relations and friends, must
not be allowed to slip through our fingers. It
is a noble patrimony, and must descend to
our children."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

SPEECH OF

Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, on the annex-
ation of Texas, delivered in the Senate of the
United States, January 14th, 1845.

Mr. Haywood, after some allusions to its
great importance, and the deep anxiety with
which he had endeavored to arrive at a correct
conclusion upon the subject of incorporating
Texas into the Union, from the moment when
it had been first made his duty as a senator to
act upon the question, and deprecating as he
had done all the while its illegitimate connex-
ion with party strife, proceeded to ask the in-
dulgence of the Senate, whilst he trespassed
more than he was accustomed to do upon their
patience to explain and define a bill which he
now asked leave to introduce.

He said this subject of incorporating Texas
into the Union, at its first appearance, in the
Senate, necessarily presented two questions to a
faithful and scrupulous senator, first, whether
the constitution allowed the government, by the
action of any one of its departments, or all
of them together, the rightful power to acquire
additional territory. For if not, there was an
end to it. And next, though the power
might exist, whether it was politic and
wise in the United States to exercise it, and to
enlarge her borders by the acquisition of Texas.
Without going into a repetition of all the rea-
sons for holding the affirmative side on these
constitutional and national questions, he re-
marked that for one he had sought after the
truth, determined in his own mind to pursue
it, regardless of the interests of men or parties.
He had looked to the wisdom of the past in
order to decide his vote at the present, when
legislating, as we were in a peculiar sense, for
the weal or woe of the future.

Upon the first point—the power of the United
government to enlarge her borders by the
acquisition of new territories—he found that the
treaty of Louisiana, made by Mr. Jefferson in
1803, had been ratified by more than two-thirds
of the wise men and patriots of the Senate
of that day. It had been ratified not in silent
acquiescence, nor by any constrained submission
to a real or supposed necessity, but delib-
erately, and after full debate, by the great
minds of the nation. It was not a decision
made without intellectual conflicts, but a solemn,
well-considered determination of the
question, after every thing which could be
said against the power had been said and an-
swered and deliberated upon.

He found that the Florida treaty was made
by Mr. Monroe in 1819, whereby another large
territory was acquired; and at that day the op-
inion of the country had become so well set-
tled in favor of the power of acquiring territory
under our constitution, that the treaty of Florida
was ratified by the UNANIMOUS vote of the
Senate!

In the House of Representatives there was
some opposition to the bill for carrying the
treaty into effect, and some effort had been
made to protest against it, not, however, upon
the ground of hostility to receiving the terri-
tory which was acquired by it, and not for the
want of power to acquire it, but on account of
the cession by the United States to Spain of
the American claim to Texas under the treaty
of 1803—Texas being a part of Louisiana as
originally purchased in 1803.

He found that, from time to time, new
States had been organized in the Territory of
Louisiana, and had been admitted into the
Union; and Florida herself was now at the
door waiting, and even demanding our consent
to admit her to take her place with Iowa in
the Union. These decisions were conclusive
upon the question of our power to acquire new
territories.

Upon the other point—the policy of re-ac-
quiring Texas—a like recurrence to the past
had been sufficient to remove all his doubts.
He found, from 1803 to 1819—from the time
of the Louisiana treaty by which Texas was
acquired as a part of Louisiana to the date of
the Florida treaty by which it was ceded to
Spain, a period of 16 years—that the govern-
ment of the United States, our officers, states-
men, politicians, and public presses, had put
up a claim to Texas as a part of Louisiana;
and, as already stated, some of the most emi-
nent statesmen, in the House of Representa-
tives and out of it, had denounced and op-
posed that part of the treaty of Florida by which
our claim to Texas had been ceded away.—
They had rebuffed its impolicy, and denied
the right of the government to part with any
portion of the national territory. They had
yielded to it, however, on account of the high-
er policy and the political expediency of ab-
iding by the treaty as a whole. Yet some of
them, who were still conspicuous leaders in
politics, and shining lights in the galaxy of A-
merican statesmen, even at that day had avow-
ed their determination to reacquire it, as ne-
cessary to the welfare of the nation, and in-
dispensable to an important section of the
Union.

He found that Mr. Adams's administration,
being the next immediately after Mr. Mon-
roe's, had endeavored to reacquire Texas, and
failed.

He found that General Jackson's adminis-
tration, the next after General Jackson's—
President Van Buren having been in fact the
secretary who conducted the negotiation for it
under his predecessor—never abandoned the
policy of reannexation, but only suspended any
active immediate exertions to accomplish it,
for reasons of state too familiar to require a
repetition.

He found that Mr. Tyler's administration,
the next after Mr. Van Buren's, had adopted
the policy of his predecessors, and had push-
ed it with great zeal, so as to make a treaty
with Texas, and had submitted it to the Sen-
ate for their advice.

He found that Texas, a few years after be-
ing ceded to Spain in 1819, became a sov-
ereign member of the Mexican confederacy; and
that, after a successful revolution, this Mexi-
can confederacy was acknowledged by the U-
nited States to be a sovereign and independent
nation.

He found that Texas, afterwards, had suc-
cessfully resisted, by force the attempt to sub-
jugate her people at the overthrow of the Mex-
ican confederacy; and that the United States,
in solemn form, had acknowledged her inde-
pendence and sovereignty, as did the other
great powers of the world. But even in our
act admitting the independence of Texas, the

old and cherished policy of this government to
re-incorporate Texas into our Union was dis-
tinctly avowed in the Senate, as it had been
responded to and reciprocated by Texas her-
self; and although postponed, it was not at all
abandoned.—(See debates.)

Having looked so far into the public acts of
the nation, in proof of her policy, Mr. H. said
he had then examined the opinions of the emi-
nent men, some of whose names he might use,
but in no spirit either of censure or of praise.
He found that all the Presidents of the United
States, since Texas was ceded away—all,
without exception—had been anxious and ac-
tive in their endeavors to reacquire it—Adams,
Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler. Though differing
widely upon other points, there was a most
remarkable concurrence upon this one.

He found that all the Vice Presidents, since
that time, had approved the policy of reacquir-
ing Texas.

He found that all the Secretaries of State (to
whose office it belonged to conduct our foreign
affairs) concurred and co-operated in the same
thing.

He had found, indeed, that until a compar-
atively late day, when fanaticism had com-
bined with party spirit to organize voluntary
societies for abolitionism, this sentiment had
been almost universal. There might be ex-
ceptions, yet he believed there was not an emi-
nent statesman, nor a distinguished politician,
in America, who had lifted his voice against the
reacquisition of Texas into the Union, until
after it had been injuriously burdened with an
alliance to the question of negro slavery.

With this unvaried current of sentiment in
all sections—with all administrations of all
political parties—with most if not all of the
leading statesmen and politicians of America
he could not undertake to contend and to set
up against the measure now any distrustful
fears of his own mind. As he had not hereto-
fore, so neither would he at this time, enlarge
upon the topic, by attempting to assign other
reasons why it appeared to him to be our true
policy to restore the ancient limits of the re-
public whenever Texas was ready and willing
to be reunited to us, and the good work might
be accomplished with harmony, according to
the constitution.

True it was, (he continued,) that the spirit
of our times put into operation, by the aid of
these organized sectional societies, had en-
gendered hostility to annexation, and it had
reproduced the old arguments against our
power which were made and overruled nearly
half a century ago, notwithstanding the deci-
sion of 1803 was, sixteen years afterwards, at
the ratification of the Florida treaty, unani-
mously confirmed by the Senate of the United
States.

Mr. H. declared that, if such an array of au-
thority, time, acquiescence, unanimity of pub-
lic men, as wise if not wiser than we were,
and who were quite as patriotic as the men of
any age or country—and that, too, after their
opinions had been approved by public senti-
ment, and had, by the introduction of new
States, grown up as it were into the fabric of
the Union as it is—did not settle the question
of power, then no question would ever be re-
garded as a settled one. If these did not close
the door upon any refinements of grammar and
of logic about the meaning of this word or of
that one in our organic law—if these did not
furnish a right rule for the people's representa-
tives—if these did not establish beyond cavil
the power to acquire new territory—if these
were not the true and the "old paths" which
an honest and scrupulous statesman might
pursue with safety,—why, then he had entire-
ly mistaken his duty; and he had wholly mis-
apprehended what the wisest men and best
authors could mean when they recognized pre-
cedents as fit guides to a true exposition of con-
stitutions and laws. The testimony to which
he had referred established beyond reason-
able controversy that it had been the policy
of the United States for a quarter of a century
and more to reacquire Texas whenever it might
be done with honor and with a reasonable de-
gree of harmony, he presumed none would de-
ny or dispute.

Mr. H. said that, though he did not pretend
to assert that he had stopped his investigation
precisely at this point, yet he could declare
that, apart from all others, this view of the
subject seemed to his mind conclusive, as well
upon the question of power as upon the ques-
tion of policy.

The treaty was rejected at the last session,
but the question of annexation was only ad-
journing for a more convenient season; and that
now it had returned upon Congress, not with-
out new and embarrassing concomitants. He
would to God it were otherwise, but the fact
was too plain to escape notice. As it would
be unwise for the friends of annexation, so it
would be unpardonable for the friends of our
common country to shut their eyes against the
perils lying about and beyond the immediate
question itself.

Mr. H. said he had made up his mind to
aid in accomplishing the incorporation of Texas
into the Union, if it could be done by a rea-
sonable and fair concession to the opinions,
or even to the prejudices of others; and for
that reason he had given notice of a motion
for leave to introduce a bill, and now, in pur-
suance of that notice, he had asked the leave
of the Senate to do so. It was painful to de-
tain the Senate by a dull explanation of its
details, and a statement of the main purposes
and motives for which they had obtained a
place in the proposition he should make, yet
the subject was too important, and the step he
had taken was too responsible, to omit it alto-
gether.

That the power and the policy of re-acquir-
ing Texas being once established or admit-
ted, it remained to be ascertained how, and by
what course of proceeding, we were most like-
ly to succeed in it.

That a majority of this Congress probably
believed, that it was politic for the U. States
government to incorporate Texas into our U-
nion; and that it was within the authority of
some department of the government to accom-
plish it, were nothing, so long as irreconcila-
ble divisions existed upon the other questions
connected with it. A portion of the friends
of annexation would, by turns, vote with its
out-and-out opponents, and our defeat would
be inevitable upon any bill which contained in
it all the questions to be voted upon, and de-
termined together by a single decision. The
first question we had to deal with was, wheth-
er a majority were now in favor of annexation
upon terms acceptable to themselves. If they
were, then the mode and manner of dequir-

ing Texas, was a separate and distinct question;
and his leading object had been to separate
them. If not able to agree, let the first ques-
tion be brought up so as to show that fact to
Texas, to the United States, and to the world,
and there must be an end of Texas, for this
session at least.

That among the opponents of annexation,
whether their hostility arose from the sup-
posed impolicy of the measure, or was founded
upon that construction of the constitution
which denied the right to acquire Texas by
treaty or by law, or by both together, we could